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# THE BAPTIST RECORD.

M. T. MARTIN, Proprietor.

VOL. 2.

Integrity, and Fidelity to the Cause of Christ.

CLINTON, MISS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

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NO. 48.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### How Christ Makes Atonement.

REPLIER.

In your comments upon the article "How Christ makes atonement," you raise two objections. The first objection is to the idea that the high priest, Aaron, in making atonement for himself and his house has "any typical relation to Christ." Your second objection is to the idea that the sacrifice of Christ only made the Father willing to save. In your first objection you say: "No part of the priestly work of Christ answers to your two objections. The first objection is to the idea that the high priest, Aaron, in making atonement for himself and his house has 'any typical relation to Christ.' Your second objection is to the idea that the sacrifice of Christ only made the Father willing to save."

This offering, we are told, he made to his Father, when through his own blood he entered into the holy places; when he arose from the dead and ascended to the Father. Christ was not prepared to make this offering to the Father unless he passed through death, and arose with a body perfected from all the weaknesses of humanity—persecuted through suffering, through death—and when he entered the Court of Heaven and "offered him self without spot to God." He was a qualified high priest to make atonement—reconciliation—for His people, and save them from their sins. This is the anti-type of Aaron's making atonement first for himself and his house. Your second objection, "that the sacrifice of Christ, only made the Father willing to save,"

We must not confound sacrifice with atonement. The slaying of the victim under the law was the foundation act in atonement, while with its blood atonement was made—complete. Lev. 17:11: "It is the blood that maketh atonement." This blood is the life of the animal. Lev. 17:14: "For the life of all flesh is the blood thereof." On this account the Israelites were not permitted to eat the blood. After the animal was slain, its blood was caught in a basin, and with this—the life—atonement was made. Now comes the killing of the goat and making atonement with its blood.

Aaron, the high priest, in his office a type of Christ, was required by the law of Moses to do that in his official capacity which had no typical relation to the priestly office of Christ. I am bold to assert that there was no atonement made under the law, that did not in some way refer to the priestly work of Christ. But the Scriptures are clear upon this point, let us hear them. (Heb. 9:21, 23.) "And moreover, the tabernacle and all the vessels of the service, he in like manner sprinkled with blood." And nearly all things are cleansed according to the law with blood; and without shedding of blood there is no remission. It was therefore necessary that the outlines (types) of things in the Hebrews should be cleansed with those being the Holiest things themselves with better sacrifices than these. "It shall not have a typical relation, does not each part?" Again, (Heb. 9: 7, 8, 11.) "But into the second (room) the high priest alone (went), once every year, not without blood, which he offers for himself; and for the errors of the people . . . which is a figure for the time present, under which are offered both gifts and sacrifices, unable as to the conscience to perfect the worshipper. But Christ having come as a high priest of the good things to come, through the greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, and not through the blood of goats and calves (tautus mino), but through his own blood, entered once for all into the holy places." The high priest once a year, on the great day of atonement, entered into the second room with blood of bullock or calf and blood of goat, which he offers for himself and for the people; and thus is a figure of Christ, a high priest of better things, through a more perfect tabernacle, which he considered since for all, not through the blood of goats and calves, or bulls, which were only figures or types, but through his own blood. The law required that the high priest have no bodily defect. Now take this in connection with the whole ceremony of consecration and the offering or making atonement for his own sins, and we will have clearly illustrated that the high priest must not only be clear, but must be perfect in every respect in order to make atonement for others. But you say this cannot apply to Christ, for Christ had no sin. This I grant. That "all blood sacrifices had respect to sin." This I also grant. That "where no sin is there is no offering." This I do not grant. While the shedding of the goat's blood had respect to sin, it was offered for the tabernacle. The tabernacle had no sin of its own to be expiated. The same may be said of the altar for which atonement was made in Ex. 29:37, and of a leprosy house in Lev. While these sacrifices all had respect to sin, offerings were made for things that had

no guilt of sin. The same can be said of Christ. While His sacrifice had respect to sin, He was an offering for sin; yet it is said of Him (Heb. 9:14), "Who offered himself without spot to God." This "without spot" did not simply mean with out sin, for he had never sinned, but without any of the weakness of humanity, perfect—with an immortal, glorified body—in all that constitutes physical perfection as well as moral purity.

This offering, we are told, he made to his Father, when through his own blood he entered into the holy places; when he arose from the dead and ascended to the Father. Christ was not prepared to make this offering to the Father unless he passed through death, and arose with a body perfected from all the weaknesses of humanity—persecuted through suffering, through death—and when he entered the Court of Heaven and "offered him self without spot to God." He was a qualified high priest to make atonement—reconciliation—for His people, and save them from their sins. This is the anti-type of Aaron's making atonement first for himself and his house. Your second objection, "that the sacrifice of Christ, only made the Father willing to save,"

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object in all of its parts if we will understand it as a whole. So we must take the type in all its parts and thus apply it to the anti-type, that we may behold its beauty as a whole. "All that the Father gave me shall come to me."

J. P. EVERETT.  
"Church Development."

The readers of the Record may grow weary of this heading, which has continued so long in the paper, but so firmly does the writer believe it is the *question of the day*, he must continue it with J. L. P.'s and the editor's permission, even at the risk of being considered *winded*.

To develop the church should be the great aim of the preacher; and any preacher who can be content to labor for a church year after year and see no progress, is not interested as he should be.

Suppose at the annual protracted meeting he dares baptize a few, that is not developing the church's strength; it is only increasing the responsibilities of a church where it is already loaded down with duties unperformed. If a man baptizes a lot of young people to do nothing, about the membership of a *do-nothing* church, he has done almost nothing, unless the latter part of the commission is observed. "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded."

A man may own a mountain in which is a rich gold mine, but he will starve or die a pauper if the mine is not developed. The patient work of tunneling and picking, scaling and washing must be gone through with before he can say, "I am a rich man." So, a church may possess talent, influence, money, but it is a sorry church unless their piety leads to the proper use of their resources. The preacher is bound to see this, for it is common sense; and he is the foundation of atonement. He took up that life again—*arise from the dead*—he arose for our justification, and ascended to the Father with his people, and saved them from their sins. This is the foundation of atonement. He did not fulfill the law with its demands of the law were fulfilled in His death; divine justice was satisfied. (b) But this did not of itself save any one; if so, it saved all the world, for in this respect he died for all men, and then must all be saved. (c) He did not fulfill the law with its demands of the law were fulfilled in His death; divine justice was satisfied. (d) But this did not of itself save any one; if so, it saved all the world, for in this respect he died for all men, and then must all be saved.

When Christ ascended to the Father, all the demands of the law were fulfilled in His death; divine justice was satisfied. (e) But this did not of itself save any one; if so, it saved all the world, for in this respect he died for all men, and then must all be saved. (f) He did not fulfill the law with its demands of the law were fulfilled in His death; divine justice was satisfied. (g) But this did not of itself save any one; if so, it saved all the world, for in this respect he died for all men, and then must all be saved.

But, when we come to labor for the development of the church, we have a right to expect to see an improvement, and if, after a sufficient trial, we see no fruit to our labors in this—if there is no advance—then we have a right to conclude that we are not the man for that place.

But, when we come to labor for the development of the church, we have a right to expect to see an improvement, and if, after a sufficient trial, we see no fruit to our labors in this—if there is no advance—then we have a right to conclude that we are not the man for that place.

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# THE BAPTIST RECORD

J. B. GAMBRELL, Editor.

Clerk of the Baptist Union, its Attorney.

CLINTON, MISS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

Eld. J. P. Everett on the Atone-  
ment.

The reader is requested to read Bro. Everett's article on first page before reading what we have to say in reply. The passages which we wish to notice are marked by figures to correspond to the paragraphs in this reply.

1. We do not admit the conclusion. If we did we would clearly have no case. The tabernacle was supposed to be built by sinners, and hence, the atonement for it was for its purification. Therefore, for this reason, and on other, it, and the vessels, and the altar, etc., were sprinkled with blood. But this does not and cannot apply to the high priest of our profession, who was holy, harmless, and separate from sinners. Such a priest, we say, was necessary for us "because none but an absolutely perfect priest could officiate for us." Now let it be remembered, too, that if Christ made atonement for him self with His own blood, He must have died for himself; for the sacrifice of the victim always was for the distinct purpose of atonement. The death of the victim and the atonement were inseparably connected. Did Christ die for himself? We read of no such thing in the Scripture. Indeed, it appears to us impossible that our brother's views should be correct; because the central idea of atonement is substitution, and it is impossible that one should substitute himself for himself. When the high priest offered the blood for himself he confessed his sin; but Christ had no sin, and hence, could make no such confession. Bro. Everett says: "I am bold to say that there was no atonement made under the law that did not in some way refer to the priestly work of Christ." This we concede; but it is nothing to Bro. Everett's purpose. How refers it to the question?

2. The admission of the two first propositions here seems to us to argue the question. If all blood sacrifices had respect to sin, and Christ had no sin and that is admitted, it follows, with all the certainty of logic, that no offering or sacrifice had any respect to Christ. If offerings were made for the altar, tabernacle, vessels, etc., it was under the notion that they had become polluted by contact with sin. But we will not pursue this part of the subject. We repeat, *substitution* is the soul of atonement, and Christ having fulfilled the law in all its parts, was justified by the law, and hence needed no substitute, and could not, in any case, be a substitute for him self.

3. Bro. Everett says: "When Christ ascended to the Father, all the demands of the law were fulfilled in Him; Divine justice was satisfied." We cannot receive this, both because we think it a misconception of the case, and because it carries with it consequences which cannot be accepted.

Why are sins to be damned, if not because the law demands it, and Divine justice, as respects them, remains unmet? Does not the conclusion follow, from Bro. E.'s proposition, with irresistible force, that all men will be saved? This is the basal rock of Universalism. And we are free to confess that, if Divine justice was satisfied for all, then must be saved. For, if the demands of law and justice have been met, as God is just He must save all of whom this is true. It may be said that God does not grant sinners the benefit of this satisfaction except upon their repentance, faith and personal application for it, through Christ. This does not help matters, as a few words will show. If the law has been met and justice satisfied, we say it reverently, God has no ground of complaint against the sinner. If justice is satisfied, it follows that God, who is just, must be satisfied, too.

Now we will venture to point out the mistake of our brother; and not his mistake only, but the mistake of perhaps a majority of our writers on this subject. We freely admit that, if we took the view of the death of Christ that Bro. E. does, i.e., that it was for all, in the same sense and in the same degree, that we would be bound fairly on Universalism ground. And then Universalism would be true from our premise and from his also. But we do not learn from our files that Christ died for all alike, and that "He did not fulfill the law with respect to one man and not another." It is truly said that He died for the world, took away the sin of the world, etc. He took away the Adam-sin, and so satisfied the law for all the race, that no one will be condemned on account of the original transgression of our federal head. But this is far from teaching, and we are far from believing, that He bore the personal sins of all in His own body on the tree. Here there was particularity. He laid down His life for the sheep. It is certain that, if Je-

sus bore our sins in His body, we shall not bear them for ourselves. There will be none found in Hell bearing the sins which were laid on Jesus; or, else justice will be overthrown. The types teach us the particularity and certainty of the sacrificial offering and atonement made by Jesus. The sins of the people were conferred over and typically laid on the head of the victim, and, in every case, atonement brought about reconciliation. We

I must close this letter or it will not get into the mail. Next week I will tell the readers of the Record bearing the sins which were laid on Jesus; or, else justice will be overthrown. The types teach us the particularity and certainty of the sacrificial offering and atonement made by Jesus. The sins of the people were conferred over and typically laid on the head of the victim, and, in every case, atonement brought about reconciliation. We

My soul looks back to see The larders. Then did he bear White-hangington the cursed tree.

And hopes his sins were there.

It is our opinion that Christ not only had every one of the sins in mind specially, particularly and personally, but He left their every sin in His vicarious conscience and heart. These were they whom He had covenanted with the Father to save. These were the true Israel whose sins He took away forever, as a type took away the sins of the typical Israel—theirs and theirs only. This is the doctrine of election, we know, under another method of statement. Many will not accept it. Of such we ask this question: Will there be any to bear their own sins, in the place of the lost, whose sins were borne by Christ? Or, will God punish sins twice, once in Christ and again in the sinner? Let them who will answer that question.

Atonement is a commercial transaction. Christ pays with His blood—His life—for all He gets and gets all He pays for. Hence, we are said to be bought with a price, redeemed by His blood, etc. Throughout there is the utmost deceptiveness.

We state our proposition thus: Sacrifices under the law were offered for these and those only for whom atonement was to be made. Atonement was always made for a definite purpose, and invariably accomplished that purpose. The object of the atonement of Christ is to reconcile God to sinners, and that it has this effect always. Hence, it more than makes propitious, willing to save. He was that before the advent of Jesus. It was not only His willingness to save, but His deep anxiety to save that caused Him to send His Son into our midst. For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have eternal life.

**Editorial Correspondence.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA. Jan. 27, 1879.

In company with Secretary Walne I came to this city on the morning of 24th inst. We were met at the depot by Eld. H. C. Weymouth, who is deeply interested in every thing that concerns the Baptist cause in this great metropolis of the Southwest. We found comfortable quarters with Bro. Leas and his family.

Friday night Bro. Walne conducted a devotional service in the First church. Those present seemed to enjoy it very much. Saturday night the presbytery, consisting of Elds. T. J. Walne, S. J. Axell, President Leland University, H. C. Weymouth, W. H. Tucker, and J. B. Gambrell, called to ordain Bro. M. C. Cole to the gospel ministry, met at the First church for the purpose of examining the candidate. The examination proceeded on rather a new plan. Bro. Cole presented a written statement of his experience of grace, call to the ministry and doctrinal views. It contained to publish such *subscription* cuts, for I am done with the paper I was managing, has been restored to the ministry.

The Mississippi Conference of the Colored Methodist church assembled in Yazoo City on the 14th instant. Bishop E. G. Andrews presided. Sixty-five ministers and delegates were present.

If you have old gendges and animosities, do not lug them along with you to the grave. As you value the forgiveness of God, the comforts of the Spirit, let them all pass. Why burden yourself with what it is a curse to have? By all means, let them pass.

If you have a sorrow, do not nurse it into overmastering strength. Let it pass as quickly as may be. There is as much religion in joy as sorrow, and a great deal more power for good.

Finally, if you look around and see everybody marred by imperfections and you feel out with the world, inclined to sin, and severely critical, just remember that you are probably no better than the average of the race; then, of the spots on the sun and what a good thing the sun is, notwithstanding its spots, and then, let all pass.

**Condemned and Endured.**

*Editor Record.*—I am a reader and lover of the Record. I read carefully and prayerfully your last issue and was greatly pleased with "Dark Corner." If the Record continues to publish such *subscription* cuts, I for one am done with the paper I was managing, has been restored to the ministry.

Bro. A. H. Nelson, 57 Camp St., New Orleans, at our request, has printed on parchment, a blank form of Ordination Certificates. This is desirable, because ordinary paper wears out so soon. They can be had by mail at one dollar apiece.

Do you see "48" marked on your paper? That means you must renew it if you want the Record again. If your paper is marked "49," you will get one more copy if "50" two more. Will not all, whose papers are marked, send in their renewals at once?

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"Eld. B. W. Bussey, the much esteemed pastor of Broad St. church, having accepted a call from the church at Americus, Ga., left us last week for his new field of labor. His leaving Mobile was deeply regretted by all who knew him and his noble wife, who is a daughter of Dr. Landrum, of Memphis,"—T. S. II. Ford, St. Louis, Mo.

The brethren in Central and Strong River Associations, will please remember that the money pledged for Ministerial Education is greatly needed. Let it be sent forward, at once, to Bro. Webb, the Treasurer of the Board of Ministerial Education. Will the pastor, or some one else in each church, see that this matter is not overlooked?

*Editor Record.*—Please allow me space in the Record to request good readers to inform me, if possible, of a place where I can preach year or so, commencing when our school closes (in June, 1879) and continuing until I have learned enough to return to school; or where I can find a school to teach for, for the same purpose. I am at school at present, by the kindness of others, but I don't like to depend too much upon others for support. Will some one report such a place to Brethren Gambrell, Webb, or the winter, and oblige,

J. W. LUMLEY?

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## CHIPS AND WHETTINGS.

Bro. Sellers has been sick for some time, but is himself again.

Dr. Landrum has declined the call to the Coliseum church, New Orleans.

Bro. T. L. Talbert has a fine boy, but doesn't want us to say anything about it.

Bro. John Yarbrough, of Pickens Station, says he cannot do without the Record.

Capt. Maxwell, a valuable citizen of Starkville, and a member of Starkville Baptist church, died on the 24th inst.

Bro. Purser writes that, there is a great deal of sickness in Wesson. Several cases of pneumonia, and one death.

"Broad St. church is without a pastor, but we trust, that ere long, the good Lord will send us the right man."

"T. C. Carter, Mobile."

"I am well pleased with your paper, and wish you great success, except the Calvinistic part!"—A. W. M.

What we can give the best answer to the following query: "May I do you here the Service?"—J. R. Sample. "We love Him because He first loved us."

In New Hampshire there are eighty-six Baptist churches, with 2,120 members. Three hundred and eighty-two were baptized last year, a net gain of 251. In Rhode Island there are sixty Baptist churches, with a membership of 10,906. Baptized during the year 1,017, the largest number ever reported in the history of the State. In New Jersey there are six Associations and 175 churches, and membership of 31,954. Number baptized 1,188. In Illinois there are forty-one Associations, 929 churches, and 68,074 members. Baptized 3,022. Twenty-four missionaries have been employed. Church edifice fund \$15,000. Twenty-four churches have been aided out of this fund.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Board of Trustees.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College on Tuesday, February 11th, at my study in Clinton; to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Matters of vital importance are to be considered, and a full attendance is desired.

The following programme was adopted for tomorrow: 1. The Scriptural mode of religion compared with former years.

2. The Scriptural mode of religion compared with the present.

3. The Scriptural mode of church discipline.

4. The best plan for the development of the church.

On motion, the chair appointed the following Committee to arrange the programme for next meeting; also to appoint the time and place of the same.

Committee: Brethren Douglass, E. C. Eager, T. Green, Jas. Newman, D. L. Purser, E. P. Douglass, A. F. Payne, and deacons R. Keating, T. Hamilton, and Wm. Francis.

Rev. E. C. Eager was elected Chairman, and W. E. Tyres, Secretary.

Bro. Jeff Davis Anderson, of Blue Mountain, Miss., has accepted the call of the Longtown church, and will enter upon his labors there in February.

Hernando has secured the services of Bro. Wm. L. Anthony, and he expects to move into their midst next month.

I have before mentioned that Bro. Harris is at Bayhalia. He is a Tennesseean, and is late of the Southwestern Baptist University.

We had the coming of these brethren, and hope they may be pleasantly situated, and accomplish much good in their new fields of labor.

I have sent you from you from friends of the church, Batesville is draped in mourning on account of the death of Bro. David Bates, one of their most faithful and efficient members. He was born in Lincoln county, N. C., in 1813; came to Panola county many years ago, where he lived an honored citizen and a useful member of the church. He died in 1870, when he was 57 years of age, after suffering a few days of paralysis. He leaves a widow and three daughters, and a great host of friends, to mourn his loss; but our loss is his eternal gain, and we do not mourn as those who have no hope.

E. E. KING.

### Membership in the Pocket, and How to get it Out.

MACON, MISS.

Some one mentioned this subject in a recent number of the Record. I wish to submit a bit of experience as solving the difficulty.

Bro. A. D. Phillips, pastor of the church in Gallatin, Tenn., writes me as follows:

"I will continue to work for the Record; although, I am not quite fit, I like to read religious books and papers."

Twenty-five young ministers are at the present writing, connected with the College, and another is expected this week. Let the brethren everywhere pray that they may be Godly, consecrated men.

Eld. W. H. Tucker has been filling the pulpit of the Coliseum Place church, New Orleans. This brother has been greatly afflicted; first, by the loss of his wife, and secondly, and very recently, by the death of his mother.

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Let It Pass.

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# THE BAPTIST RECORD.

B. T. HOBBS,  
PUBLISHER AND ADVERTISING AGENT.

CINTON, MISS.  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Proprietary and terms for all advertisements bettered inserted in The Record will be arranged by special contract with the Proprietor, to whom all such business should be referred.

The Record has a large and increasing circulation throughout the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, and is one of the most advertising mediums in the South-west.

Marriage and death notices are limited to one hundred words; for all over this number five cents for every additional word will be charged, which must come with the notice.

## BUSINESS AND SECULAR.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The cholera has appeared in Asia Minor.

Circuit Court convenes at Raymond next Monday.

Senator Bentz proposes to start an extensive cattle range in Mexico.

There are 73 divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Massachusetts, with 3,735 members.

There was a distinct shock of an earthquake felt in Savannah on the night of the 12th inst.

State Carpenter has been sent to St. Peter from Wisconsin. A great improvement on Howe.

The life of Hon. Julian Hartline, of Georgia, was insured for \$20,000, which he left his family.

Mr. Geo. C. Kress, of the well-known firm of Geo. C. Kress & Co., died in Vienna last week.

Cunkling was unanimously nominated for the Senate by the Republican caucus of the New York Legislature.

Bob Toombs, of Georgia, never takes a case under a fee of \$5,000. He often argues before the Supreme Court at Washington.

Wesley has undertaken to walk two thousand miles over the country roads to gland and deliver fifty lectures in one thousand hours.

The Illinois Legislature has elected Gen. Logan United States Senator. He is one of the most disreputable Western Republicans.

The contested election case between Spears and Hazlett for the vice-presidency of Warren county, will come up on Monday next.

Long Taylor commutes has left New Orleans. The same old stories as regard his intimacy were repeated, but nothing new or startling was developed.

Texas claims a population of over a million and a half. Under the next census she will be entitled to six seats in the House.

More gold is paid into the U. S. Treasury than is paid out. The people prefer paper money.

Gov. Hartman, of Pennsylvania, is called the "Shambler governor," as under his administration more murders have been banded than under any previous administration.

A shooting scrape occurred in Vicksburg Wednesday, 224 inst., in which Maj. Hazlett, an old citizen of that place, was shot and seriously wounded by Mr. Harry H. Moore.

Ninety per cent of the colored men in St. Louis will be disqualified from serving on juries through a law that, under the general law, Missouri jurors must be able to read.

On the 21st Pennsylvania was for one hour without a Governor, as there was that much time between the expiration of Gov. Hartman's term and the inauguration of Gov. Hoyt.

The yellow fever relief committee in Grenada, Miss., has published its report, showing that it received \$24,492 in subscriptions, disbursed \$16,208, and now has claims before it for \$12,200.

"The Solid South Polka," written by Walter Birdsong, and dedicated to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, is just out. We have not seen a copy, but understand it speaks well for the talent of its rising young author.

Maj. Charles Haggard, of Alcorn county, gathered this year from twenty acres of ground one thousand and two hundred bushels of corn, being an average of sixty bushels per acre.

The Russians, in the territory along the river Volga, are dying rapidly of Asiatic plague, and fears are entertained that it will spread throughout Europe. The disease was brought from Turkey by Russian Cossacks.

Pineback has been recognized at last, having received the appointment of special treasury agent for Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia and Alabama, in place of Gen. Longstreet, who is to be postmaster at Corinth, Ga.

It is understood that a majority of the medical experts will report in favor of a National engraving; and that a majority of the Law and Finance Committee are of the same belief, a bill for National guarantee will soon be introduced.

By a new law in Georgia, murder will be punished by death, unless

the jury shall recommend imprisonment for life or the judge shall, in his discretion, extend that clemency where the conviction has been found solely on circumstantial evidence.

Cunkling will renew his bid for the administration when the question of the confirmation of Hayes' Custom House appointees in New York comes up in the Senate. Cunkling won the battle on a former occasion, and expects to win it again.

In Florida, Hon. Wilkinson Call, Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate to succeed Conover, Republican. Don Cameron, Republican, has been re-elected in Pennsylvania, and Ex-Gov. Vance, Democrat, from North Carolina, defeated the place of Merrimon, Democrat.

In the Texas Senate there are 5 Democrats, 3 Republicans, 1 Independent. In the House there are 9 Democrats, 9 Republicans, 9 Greenbacks and 1 Independent. There are seven negroes in the House of Representatives. There are 31 Senators and 92 Representatives—123 in all.

The Chinese minister at Washington having been asked by some one what his countrymen would do if banished from the United States, is said to have replied with solicitude: "They will doubtless all go to Ireland, sir, for that seems to be the only country which Irishmen do not rule."

Hon. O. R. Singleton has recently introduced two very important bills in the House, both of which ought to pass. One of the bills provides for the payment of the claims of Southern mail contractors for services rendered before the war, the other provides for the taxation of United States bonds.

Congress has passed a bill to pay Federal soldiers of the late war arrearances of pensions. The President will sign the bill and ask Congress to levy a special tax to raise the amount as there is not money enough in the treasury to meet the demands of the bill. It is said to pay \$102,000,000 will be required to pay the pensions.

A telegram from New York says the body of A. T. Stewart has been delivered to Judge Hilton after the payment of \$50,000, through a firm of New York lawyers, and that the identification was entirely satisfied, and the remains were placed by Hilton in a secure vault, there to await their final removal to the Grand City crypt.

An exchange notes the fact that the lowest price at which cotton was sold in this country during the last fifty years was in the spring of 1855, when it went as low as 10 cents per pound. The highest price paid for it during the same period was \$1.90 in 1864. It sold as high as 72 cents, however, for good money, in 1868.

A bill has been reported by the judiciary committee of the United States Senate, which is intended in some measure to counteract the retrospective effect of the recent Supreme Court decision regarding the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. It contains the following provisions on fugitives from criminal offences already committed:

In Missouri Hon. Geo. G. Vest, former Confederate States Senator, has been elected to the Senate for the long term, and Gen. James Shields, who has already represented two other States in the Federal Senate, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Boggs. Vouchers have been elected from Indiana and Cunkling from New York.

The annual statement of the precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river; including British Columbia, and the receipts in San Francisco from the west coast of Mexico during 1878, show the aggregate value to be as follows: Gold, \$28,950,231; silver, \$38,746,304; and \$3,452,000—the total being less by \$17,267,132 than for 1877.

Some several Senators have been elected recently, and it is at this time hard to form a tolerably correct judgment of the status of the Senate of the Forty-sixth Congress. All the indications favor the belief that the next Senate will be the ablest and most conservative since the war. The Democratic party will control this great body with its best men, and the Republicans are likely to be somewhat improved.

On the 24th of December, 1878, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. Morell, in Minden, La., by Rev. W. H. McElroy, on the evening of the 25th, John T. Watkins and Miss J. N. McElroy.

The happy couple enter upon life with many prospects, and the good wishes of a host of friends.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. McElroy, January 19th, by Eld. J. L. Dugigree, Mr. Ernest Morris and Miss W. B. Freddie. All of Minden, La.

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At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Frank B. Morris, Englewood, N. J., on the 30th of December, 1878, by Eld. J. E. Jeffries, C. U. Utter and Miss Emily to Miss Rosa E. Brumfield.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Angeline Raynor, Englewood, N. J., on December 18, 1878, by Eld. J. E. Jeffries C. U. Utter to Miss Delle Raynor.

At the residence of Mr. F. M. Raynor, 1878, by Eld. J. E. Jeffries and Miss Delle R. Raynor.

On the 5th of January, 1879, at the residence of Mr. Albert G. May, Washington parish, La., on the 5th of January, 1878, by Eld. J. E. Jeffries C. U. Utter to Miss Delle R. Raynor.

On the 24th of December, 1878, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Frank B. Schilling, Washington parish, La., on the 9th of January, 1878, by Eld. William H. Schilling, Mr. B. Rhodes to Miss Mattie E. Schilling.

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Many good wishes to these happy couples. May the happiness of earth and the blessings of Heaven be theirs.

We call the attention of our readers to the following cards: Cowan & McCabe, and Dr. C. A. Rice, Vicksburg, Miss.

OFFICE—At Harlanay & Asher's Drug Store, Washington street, Jan. 21.

**EUROPEAN HOUSE,**

Formerly Nelson House,

**RAILROAD JUNCTION,**

JACKSON, MISS.

**W. G. JONES**.....Proprietor.

**GEO. SMITH**.....Manager.

TERMS, \$2.00 Per Day,

MEALS, 50 CENTS.

This popular House has been entirely refitted and refurbished, Jan. 21.

**J. C. SMITH,**

DEALER IN—

**General Merchandise,**

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

Call and Examine for Yourself.

Jan. 21.

**JNO. J. MULLICAN,**

(Crawford St., Between Mulberry & Lee.)

VICKSBURG, MISS.

**COPPER, TIN**

AND—

**Sheet Iron Worker,**

Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitter,

Steamboat, Plantation Work,

And all kinds of Repairing promptly attended to.

Jan. 21.

**LIVERY STABLE,**

Crystal Springs.

READY AT ALL HOURS

TO ACCOMMODATE PATRONS.

Jan. 21.

**A. J. PURSER.**

jan. 21.

All persons desiring to purchase piano or organs, should correspond with Chas. Stoff, Baltimore, Md. He is a long-established and reliable dealer, and any instrument can be bought of him at reasonable rates.

Send your orders to A. Virden, Jackson, for Flour, Meats, Oats, Sugar, Coffee, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Salt, Soap, Molasses, &c.

jan. 21.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**

An old physician, retired from practice, has been dead in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, emphysema, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering slaves. As stated by this doctor, "I desire to relieve human suffering, I will give free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, my name, A. J. Purser, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

jan. 21.

**CHURCH & CO. SODA.**

WITH HAMMER BRAND.

USE THIS BRAND.

jan. 21.

**BEST IN THE WORLD,**

And Better than any Saleratus.

One six-pounds of this Soda used with our milk equals four teapounds of the common Soda, saving twenty five cents in its cost. See package for valuable information.

If the teaspoonful is too large and does not produce good results at first, use less.

DR. H. H. HILZHEIM,

Oposito City Hall,

Jackson, Miss.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Cor. State and Pearl Streets,

Jackson, Miss.

DR. H. H. HILZHEIM,

Opposite City Hall,

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LIVER DISEASE

and Indigestion pro-vate to a greater extent than any other remedy, and relief is always prompt and complete.

Dr. H. H. Hilzheim's LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that I have ever seen for this disease. It is regulated so as to suit any condition of the body, and is used for forty years, and hundreds of thousands of parts of the body.

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